REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.809.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

a line [but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

Long Advertisements on Ta.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

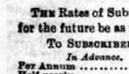
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on SATURDAY, the 5th May, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Sallimpatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUTTIALA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, on THURSDAY, the 10th May 1877, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, CHARBAR, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Gray will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 8th May, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. PUTTIALA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th May 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSSI BEH, MAJUNGA AND MOZAMBIQUE, VIA ADEN,

Taking Passengers for Natal, Cape Town and all the East African Ports at which the Union Steam Ship Company's Steamers call.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S.S. CASHMERE, 1,582 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander Wm. Crowder, as above on SATURDAY, the 6th May 1877, at 4 P.M. She will also take Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida, Jeddah, Suez, &c., for transfer to the Company's London Line Steamer AGRA at Aden.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and on the 24th, and on the 1st of *each month*, BOMBAY

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	52	34	14-10	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without food

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 20th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,054 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain Brand, will sail on SATURDAY, the 19th May, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,190 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 9th June, and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,060 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 23rd June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

For passage, apply to
KING, KING, & Co.
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, etc. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 21st Apr 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. INDIA, Captain Gibb, R. Read, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May. She will be followed by the

S. S. MACEDONIA,
2,372 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd June, and by the

S. S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 27th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.
TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(c) ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
THIBET	2591	400	J. H. Torbock	14th do.
(b) SURAT	3141	550	G. C. Burne	21st do.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	28th do.
(c) VENETIA	2726	450	C. Perrins	1st June.
GEELONG	1855	250	C. Fraser	8th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 14th May 1877, at 3 P. M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TEHERAN, (2,889 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 11th May 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

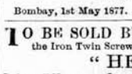
THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
BANGALORE	2,163	500	Capt G N. Hector, 26th May, at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th April 1877.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
TO SAIL ABOUT 22ND MAY.



THE fine new Iron Steamer MANGROVE,
Captain George Pearse, 2,150 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power, Cabins and Saloon on Deck. Stewardess on board.

FARE ..... Rs. 420

Apply to
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents,

Bombay, 1st May 1877.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the Iron Twin Screw Steam Vessel
"HERCULES,"

Lying off Mazagon. Length 120 feet, Breadth 20 feet, Depth of Hold 10 feet 6 inches. Net registered Tonnage 130 Tons, Engine power 25 H. P. nominal, built at Glasgow in 1870. Has a very strong hull, is fitted with two powerful Steam Winches, and is well found in Boats, Stores and Sails.

Can be viewed on application to Captain ALLEN on board, by whom offers will be received until 30th May.

27th April 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
No. 40, Meadow Street.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their Usual Auction Sale at their room as follows.

An invoice of Phillipson & Co.'s perfumery consisting of Eau de Cologne, coral, camphorated and brickett tooth powders, bloom of rose, complexion and hair powders, and essences in variety.

10 cases John Clements' violet powder.

10 cases bottles of sauterns.

A collection of sample goods consisting of hanging argand lamps, plated candle sticks, tin lamps, courier bags, dressing combs, glassware, porcelain dessert sets and lots of other samples.

Few casks of glassware.

Furniture consisting of table of chairs, hat stands, cradle, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF MOORTZAPORE COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

5½ bales of Moortzapore cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE ARAB HORSE belonging to Government.

TO MORROW SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, under instructions from Government, sell by Public Auction a very handsome young grey Arab horse.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best Plated, Rich Crockery and Glass Wares, Handsome English built Park Phaeton, an English built open carriage, a Handsome Australian Horse 15 3, Horse &c., at No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, next door to Messrs. Soondy and Co.

TO MORROW SATURDAY, the 5th May, at 12 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, carriages, horse, harness, &c., the property of A. B. Easton, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated ware such as vegetable dishes, tea pitcher, centre piece, cruet and egg frames, breakfast companion, tea set, biscuit box, egg boiler, waiter, tea tray, a mahogany case containing set of electroplated spoons and forks, a pair of fish knife and fork in morocco case, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., valuable handsome carved French polished furniture, such as a round dining table for 10 persons, side board, whatnots, tea pows, dining room Madras patte n chairs, circular, pier, and oblong tables, easy rocking, drawing room chairs, cane chairs, conversation sofas, a first class full toned grand square piano by Soundy & Co., Bastiani and Cambay carpets, a bronze three and single light hanging argand lamps, handsome gilt mirrors, lithographs, flower vases, time piece, table ornaments, a handsome iron painted and gilt four posts bedstead, reclining sofa, dressing and washing tables, dressing chairs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dispense and cookroom articles, copper cooking utensils, books, plants, &c.

A handsome English built open carriage by John Moreton and Co., London.

A handsome Bay Australian horse 15-3.

A handsome English built self driving park phaeton by Wheaton.

Sets of plated mounted single harness and hunting saddle.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNET & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a large quantity of grey and coloured, piece goods, &c.

At 1 P. M.

A grey Australian gelding, aged, goes in harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, piano, carriages, horses, &c., at Mazagon Police Office.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, with the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of A. Edginton, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE.

The house at Mahableshwar known as "The Mission House" together with its compound and the furniture and other appurtenances belonging to the house.

The house will be sold by auction at the rooms of Messrs. BENNETT and Co. at three o'clock, on MONDAY, the 21st of May, unless the same shall have been previously disposed of by private sale.

For conditions of sale and further particulars apply to Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glass wares, full toned grand piano, a handsome English built open carriage, a fast trotting bay Arab horse, sets of harness, plants, &c., at Tank Road, Parell, behind the Government House.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horse, &c., the property of David Horne, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1877.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
7, ELPHINSTONE IRCLE, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
TO SAIL ABOUT 15TH MAY.

THE fine S.S. EUROPEAN, 2,676 Tons Register, Chas. A. Stirthorpe, Commander, has excellent accommodation.

PASSAGE MONEY.
First Class ..... Rs. 450
Second Class ..... ,, 300

Apply to
WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL ABOUT 27TH MAY
THE SPLENDID SCREW STEAMER
COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND,
1,696 Tons, 500 H. P., CAPTAIN JOHN BAIN.

THIS popular Steamer was built expressly for the India Trade with Saloon and Cabins on deck, which are fitted with every comfort and convenience.

FARE TO LONDON ..... Rs. 5-0
Do. SUEZ ..... ,, 350

The Steamer is now in Bombay harbour and lying near Mazagon Bunder.

For passage and further particulars apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd May 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. BARBARY, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

OWING to the GAS BEING CUT OFF from the Town Hall, Mr. BATSON'S RECITALS will take place at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

The Stage will be elegantly furnished and brilliantly lighted.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 4
STALLS	,, 3
GALLERY	,, 2
PIT	,, 1

TOWN HALL.
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
AND
MISS ELCIA MAY

Beg to announce that previous to their departure for the Cape, they will give their

FAREWELL CONCERT
at the above Hall on
THURSDAY EVENING, 10TH MAY.

Kindly assisted by Gentlemen Amateurs.

To commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

Tickets may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where a plan of the seats may be seen.

Owing to Famine Fund Dramatic performance taking place on Tuesday next, MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA'S CONCERT has been POSTPONED from TUESDAY to THURSDAY.

PROCLAMATION.

HIS EXTRAVAGANCY DAVE CARSON
KAISER-I-HIND KA THUTTABAZ.
THE ORIGINAL BENGALEE BABOO
AND
THE ONLY ANGLO-INDIAN COMEDIAN IN THE WORLD

Will have the honour to hold his
FIRST LEVEE
THIS SEASON IN BOMBAY
on or about
SATURDAY, MAY 12.
In conjunction with his
NEW COMPANY OF MINSTRELS.
LITTLE ETTA,
THE WONDERFUL JUVENILE ACTRESS, SINGER AND DANCER,
AND
Mr. JOHN MORRIS
in his original and astonishing Protean Entertainment, in which he will introduce
SEVEN DISTINCT CHANGES,
Opposite in Character and Costume, and rapid as the lightning flash,
Without leaving the Stage and in full view of the audience.
PATRONIZED BY THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE VICEROY AND LADY LYTTON.

Government House,
Calcutta, 16th February 1877.

Dear Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you that their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lytton were much pleased with the Entertainment at which they were present on the evening of the 10th instant, given by you for the benefit of Mrs. Carson.—I am, faithfully yours

Mr. DAVE CARSON. O. T. BURNE.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE in Rampart Row, lately occupied by the Fire Brigade, and previously for many years by the P. and O. Company. Will be let in parts if required. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, vacated by G. B. Stacey, Esq. Rent Rs. 150.

A BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, recently in the occupation of M. Balfour, Esq. Rent Rs. 225. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the Lower Floor of a HOUSE at Byculla. Rent Rs. 40. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow Stems, each, from	7	8 to 14 0
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate	16	0 to 18 0
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice of best electro plate, from	9	0 to 10 8
ICE TONGS do. do.	6	0 to 7 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN ..... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

VIENNA BEER, qts. at Rs. 6-8 and pts. at Rs. 3-12 per doz in cases of 4 doz. qts. or 8 doz. pints. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—Attention is requested to the Advertisement of Stores in TO-DAY'S and future issues of the *Bombay Gazette*.

AUSTRALIAN WINE.—Claret, Burgundy, Madeira, Hock, Chasselas (Moselle), all genuine unadulterated Wines, at Rs. 15 per case of one dozen.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the UNDERSIGNED, a SMALL CONSIGNMENT of CHAMPAGNE of the MONTEBELLO VINTAGE. Quarts, Rs. 33; Pints, Rs 18. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

A GENTLEMAN going Home for the Monsoon and wishing to retain his CARRIAGE & HORSES, can leave them well cared for and judiciously exercised during his absence. Address "H L.B," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

A LECTURE will be delivered by the Rev. D. C. BOYD, M. A., on "THE JEWS THEIR PLACE IN HISTORY," at the Young Men's Christian Association Room over the Bible Society's Depôt, Esplanade, on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 8 P. M. All are invited.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	,, 1 0	POTASH WATER	,, 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	,, 1 0	LITHIA WATER	,, 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	,, 1 0	VICHY WATER	,, 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

		Rs.	as.	p.
BRANDY, Hennessey's *** Star	per doz.	33	8	0
,, Exshaw's No. 1	,,	36	0	0
CLARET, St. Julien	quarts ,,	9	8	0
,,	pints ,,	6	8	0
,, Medoc	quarts ,,	11	0	0
,,	pints ,,	7	10	0
,, St. Estephe	quarts ,,	13	0	0
,,	pints ,,	8	0	0
BACON	per lb.	0	13	0
HAM	,,	0	13	0

All kinds of European Stores in Stock at low rates.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.

THE Gentleman Taster to the ROYAL HOUSE has again purchased from us for the use of THE EMPRESS OF INDIA a parcel of our first growth CLARETS, selected by our Mr. Cutler.

The following is a list of some of our Clarets direct from our own BORDEAUX CELLARS :—

	Cash. 1 doz. Qts. Rs	a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs.	a.	Credit. 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs.	a.
MEDOC, an excellent cup wine	11	8	...		12	0	...	
ST. ESTEPHE, a sound agreeable breakfast wine	14	0	15	12	14	8	16	8
CANTENAC, a very superior breakfast wine	15	12	17	12	16	8	18	8
ST. JULIEN, an excellent dinner wine	17	12	19	12	18	8	20	8
LAROSE, a fine full-bodied dinner wine	20	8	22	8	21	8	23	8
RAUZAN, a most delicious after dinner wine	26	4	...		27	8	...	
MOUTON, an unsurpassed after dinner wine	31	0	33	0	32	8	34	8

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
2, DEAN LANE, FORT.
11th April 1877.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

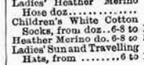
ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT
BADHAM AND COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Cash Prices.

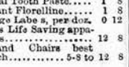
	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	10 to 15	8	Travelling Caps	4	8	Courier Bags	9-8 to 12	8
Overland Suits	25	0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to	8	Money Belts	2-8 to	0
Warm Suits	30 to 40	0	Travelling Hats	4	8	Sovereign Boxes	3-8 to	4
Boys' Suits	10	8	Cardigan Jackets, very warm	3-0 to	12	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to	22
Overcoats and Ulsters from	15 to 65	0	Pajamas	1	8	Air Pillows	5	0
Dressing Gowns from	9 to 20	0	Sheets, per pair	9	8	Travelling do	3	8
Pajamas	3	0	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to	2	Sponges	3	8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	4 to 6	0	Blankets	each 10	0	Soap Boxes	1	8
White do.	4	8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to	15	Smelling Salts, per bott	1	8
French Cambric do.	5	0	Rug Straps	1-8 to	2	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	0
Irr attached do.	4	0	Waterproof Coats	10	0	Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
English Cambric do.	5	0	Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0	Do. Brushes	0	12
Frock or Guernsey Shirts	3	8	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	23	0	Nail Do	0	12
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	5	8	Solid Leather do	49	0	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin cases	2-8 to	12
Silk Mull do.	7	8	Extra Large do	75	0	Razors, Ivory Handles	3	2
Spun Silk do	11	0	Extra large do	24	0	Do. Strops	3-8 to	4
Gents' Under Vests	3-8 to	0	Gladstone Bags	85	0	Shaving do Stick	1	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0	Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8	Pocket Knives	1-12 to	3
Gents' Under Pants	4 to	8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4	Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Gents' Cotton Socks, do.	1	8	Children's White Cotton Socks, from	0	12	Champagne Tongs	1	8
Warm do	15	8	Warm Gloves	2	8	Pocket Knives	1	8
Ladies' Under Vests	4-8 to	6	Children's Gloves	1 to	1	Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0	12
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13	8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0	Shaving do Stick	1	0
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9	0	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8	Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz	6-8 to	12	Mufflers	2	12	Fragrant Florelline	1	8
Heather Merino do.	6-8 to	12	Pins, Scarf	1	0	Champagne Tongs	1	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	4 to	15	Sailors' Knot	1-8 to	3	Lloyd's Life Saving apparatus	12	8
			Gents' Dressing Cases	11	8	Lifeguard Labels, per doz	0	12
			Cases, complete	25 to	30	Gents' Canvas Shoes	2	12
			Solled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to	6	Gents' Slippers	2	8
						Ladies' Shoes	2	12
						China Bath Slippers	1	8
						Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11	4
						Pocket Filters	2	12
						Air Tight Uniform cases	23	2
						Shaving Cups	1	8
						Sponges	3	8
						Soap Boxes	1	8
						Smelling Salts, per bott	1	8
						Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	0
						Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
						Do. Brushes	0	12
						Nail Do	0	12
						Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin cases	2-8 to	12
						Razors, Ivory Handles	3	2
						Do. Strops	3-8 to	4
						Shaving do Stick	1	0
						Pocket Knives	1	12
						Tobacco Pouches	1	8
						Champagne Tongs	1	8
						Pocket Knives	1	8
						Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0	12
						Shaving do Stick	1	0
						Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
						Fragrant Florelline	1	8
						Champagne Tongs	1	8
						Lloyd's Life Saving apparatus	12	8
						Lifeguard Labels, per doz	0	12
						Beach	5-8 to	12

Suits can be made to order in six hours.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY.



BADHAM & CO.



FOR SALE.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A Budoir Grand PIANOFORTE by

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 3RD MAY 1877.

Consols yesterday were quoted at 93¾, French Rentes at 102¾ ex-Coupon, and there is nothing in the character of the political telegrams received to-day, to indicate the probability of any immediate change. The effect of the war seems pretty well discounted now in the various markets, and we are not likely to see much change from this cause, until some new feature develops itself, either in the shape of a decisive engagement or the possibility of some of the other Powers being involved.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were inanimate, but the Liverpool Cotton Market nevertheless closed steady at previous prices on the spot, and, according to private telegrams, slightly firmer quotations to arrive. Yesterday's New York advices, too, report an advance of ⅛ in ready Mid. Uplands and 3/16 cents in August shipment, so that the feeling is evidently somewhat firmer all round. On the face of things, it is somewhat difficult to perceive good grounds for any important advance, the visible supply being so excessive; but it is just possible that there may be less favourable advices in respecting the next American crop, and anything of the kind would unquestionably exercise at least a temporary influence with prices at their present low level.

The receipts at the American ports to date are as follows:—

	1877. This week	Last week.	1876.	1875.
Wednesday's Receipts.	3,100	7,000	4,900	2,000
Five days' ,, ...	10,300	21,000	17,400	18,000
Total since 1st Sept...	3,518,300	...	3,994,400	3,322,000

In the Mincing Lane Market yesterday Coffee was unaltered, as also Cocoanut Oil, but in Rapeseed there is a decline of 2s. per quarter both in Calcutta and Bombay descriptions, while Linseed is unchanged.

A withdrawal from the Bank of England has taken place of £50,000 for South America, making £550,000 since last return.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday, £410,000 were offered, being the usual £265,000 and the £45,000 unallotted last week. The allotments were £180 000 to Calcutta and £11 000 to Madras at an average of 1s. 9d., and £119 000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 9d., drawers on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 8¼d., and on Bombay at 1s. 8¾d. receiving in full. Telegraphic transfers were given on Calcutta only to the extent of 73 per cent. of the amount applied for, the minimum being 1s. 8¾d. The rates obtained on Bombay are about what was generally expected, but on Calcutta the figures are unexpectedly low, and would appear to indicate that the demand for money there is on the decline. Bar Silver is apparently unaffected by the reduced rates obtained for Council drafts, the quotation being still 54¼d. per oz. At that price, however, it is equivalent to slightly under 1s. 1 17/16d. so that the decline had to a certain extent been previously discounted.

The Money Market here is easy, the reduction in the Bank of Bombay's rates yesterday having induced a more confident feeling. In our yesterday's issue we quoted the Bank's minimums wrongly; they now stand as follows:—

On Government Bills and on Loans against Government Securities	9 per cent.
,, Demand Loans and Credits against Government Securities	10 ,,
,, Loans against Goods	11 ,,
,, Private Bills and Credits against Goods...	12 ,,

Sterling Exchange this morning owing to the news of the allotments of Council drafts, opened at a decline of 3/16d. per rupee from yesterday's closing quotations, and notwithstanding a fair amount of paper having been placed, the same level has been maintained throughout the day, the Banks being nearly all willing buyers at the decline. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9¼d.	,,
Credits, 4 ,,	,,	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 9¼ to 3-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we do not hear of any business. Demand drafts we still quote at 5 16 premium, 60 days' sight at 1½ per cent. discount.

Government Paper is again slightly firmer, but transactions have been confined to small amounts in the Bazaar. We quote:—Fours and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101.

The Share Market continues firm and rather more business has been doing to-day. Bank of Bombays are in request at an advance of 1 per cent. and Companies show no change, and in Press Companies the only movement to notice is an advance of Rs. 5 in Mofussil. Spinning and Weaving Companies are again the turn higher, an advance of Rs. 5 being quoted in Coorla, Dhurrumsey, Great Eastern and Manockjee Petit and Rs. 10 in Alexandra.

Cotton to-day, partly owing to the slightly better accounts from home, but mainly to the rapid fall in Exchange, has been very strong, at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Sellers have shown great firmness in consequence of the short receipts up-country and for the higher descriptions of Dholleras more especially have been unwilling to contract on almost any terms. The receipts yesterday were 9,012 bales, making a total of 42,652 bales for the six days. We quote:—

	Ready.....	Rs. 178 per candy f. p
Good Omras.	,, ...	175 ,, ,,
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	170 ,, ,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	183 ,, ,,
Good Dhollera	,, ...	176 ,, ,,
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	171 ,, ,,
G. F. do.		

Freights by steamer are quiet at £2 to £2-1-3 for Liverpool. By sail business has been done for immediate shipment for Liverpool at £2 1-3, but for all May consignees hold for £2 2 6 per ton.

Piece Goods show no quotable change. The demand is as dull as ever and prices all but nominal.

Coals are quiet. The only business reported is a part cargo of Laird's Walsh Hartley to arrive via Cape at Rs. 18½ per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.c.	118
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	684
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	684
ational Bank of India.	16,000	500	all	3 do.	107 xd
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	640

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,700	
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	885	
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650	
Apollo Press Co	750	2,750	2,200	87 p.s.	410	
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	700	
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p.s.	445	
Indian Press Co	1,000	250	all	42 do	221	
Bombay Hamilton Co	400	250	all	10 do	85	
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675	
Colaba Press Co	500	1,000	all	170 do	500	
Dholleras P. and G. Co	500	500	all	15 do	225	
East India Press Co	352	1,000	all	100 do	825	
F. J. Prayer Co	50	8,000	5,000	40	1,200 xd.	
French Press Co	300	500	all	35 do	125	
Imperial Press Co	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300	
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	3,125	400	350	25 do	335	
Oriental Press Co	120	..	1,500	250 do	450	
Ramoon's Press Co	600	500	all	50 do	410	
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	67½ do	455	
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ltd	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,125	
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	15	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.	
Volkert's United Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	625	

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	3,948	2,000	all	25	940
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	610
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	200

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 28th April, 1877.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	52,104	0	0
Merchandise	1,72,077	0	0
Other Receipts	1,401	0	0
Telegraph	692	0	0
Total Rs.	2,26,274	0	0

Corresponding week in April 1876.

Open 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p
Coaching	48,456	0	0
Merchandise	1,48,634	0	0
Other Receipts	1,274	0	0
Telegraph	368	0	0
Total Rs.	1,98,772	0	0
Increase Rs.	27,502	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Sestos, 784 tons, Captain Tilmouth, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

The s. s. Pehlwan, 51 tons, Captain Gammon, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo.

The s. s. Hakon Adelsten, 904 tons, Captain O. Bergh, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

The Barque Zephyrus, 699 tons, Captain, J. Thomas, will sail to-day for Bremerhaven, with a general cargo.

The Brig Keeratarodrin, 154 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Cochin, with a general cargo and eleven deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Vingorla, 315 tons, Captain A Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and two hundred eighty-one deck passengers.

The s. s. Commonwealth, 1,325 tons, (Captain A. Smith sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Antwerp.—Mr. and Mrs. Vernon and two children, and Mr. Gilbert and two children For Port Said.—Five deck passengers, and two children.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Madura, 1,266 tons, Captain H. Morby arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Morby, Mr. P. F. Belcher, Mr. Creig, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Heaton, Captain and Mrs. Concieano, Lieut and Mrs. F. D. Fancies, Mr. Waddington, Mr. Don, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt and family, and sixty-four deck passengers.

The S. S. Barbary, 785 tons, Captain C. H. Bark, filled arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (April 1-t, via Malta, Port said Suez and the Suez Canal, with the following cargo:—1,280 packages piecegoods, 50 kegs nails, 10 packages beer, 34 packages thread, 286 packages twist, 1,200 bricks, 40 cases fire clay, 10 packages clocks, 20 cases slates, 10 kegs shot, 323 packages wine, 58 packages papers, 70 cases tin plates, 240 kegs steel, 14 packages umbrellas, and many other packages merchandies The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
3	Barbary (s)	Bark-fill	Liverpool, April 1.
	Madura (s)	Morby	Calcutta, April 6.
	Vingoria (s)	Gray	Kurrachee, April 30.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
3	Commonwealth (s)	Smith	Antwerp.
	Sestos (s)	Filmouth	Havre.
	Pehlwan (s)	Gammon	Coast and Carwar.
	Hakon Adelsten (s)	Bergle	Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Barque Zephyrus, Thomas, to Bremerhaven. Brig Keeratarodrin, Nacoda, to Cochin.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer County of Sutherland, to London. Steamer Pembroke, to Liverpool. Steamer European, to Liverpool. Ship Euxine, to Hull.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.

29 Khedive (s) ..... Steward ..... Southampton, March 22.
Canara (s) ..... Sanders ..... Tuticorin, April 28.
Bhoten ..... Christian ..... Bombay, March 20.
Royal Sovereign ..... Selkirk ..... Bombay, March 30.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 2.

From Liverpool.

European s—70 cases gin, Pochajee Framjee and Co.
Indus s—100 tons pig iron, Vicaji Shapurji and Co.
Pembroke s—3 cases claret and 2 cases still hock, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla and Co; 50 cases school slates, Bolanaily Rahimanjee.
Nellie Latta s—502 bundles hoop iron and 86 bundles steel Tyebally Essoofally.
Mangerton s—284 bundles sheet iron and 551 bundles and 10,163 bars iron, Tyebally Essoofally.

From London.

Pembroke s—30 cases school slates, H F Soares and Co.
Faraee s—1 case oilmanestore, Jooma Soomar.
Sestos s—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 2 cases hardware, Abdoollaly Shaik Adom; 6 packages glassware, Moosa Eleh.
Thibet s—55 casks beer, Nusserwanjee Ashpundiarjee; 4 cases medicine, Tyebally Sumsoodeen; 21 casks beer, Aderjee Dorabjee; 60 boxes tinned plates, Hassumally Lalimeya; 2 cases oilmanstore, 4 cases biscuits, 3 cases ham, 4 cases bacon and 4 cases cheese, Homonjee Manuckjee Punthakey; 8 cases iron safes, Eduljee Pestonjee; 9 cases cochineal, Ramchund Nugindass.
European s—300 cases window glass, Hassumally Lalimeya.

From Bordeaux.

Batavia s—25 cases vermouth, Pochajee Framjee Rene, 45 cases dantzic, Norowjee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 2.

For Liverpool.

Donnothar Castle—270 cwts coir yarn, Moorajee Metha; 20 bale wool, Dhurmsey Veljee; 125 bales cotton, Cooverjee Lilladhar; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 69 bales wool, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Khersonese—150 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 803 cwts myrabolams, Wand A Graham and Co.
Tythonus, 66 bales cotton, Naranjee Bhimjee.
Newark.—6C bales cotton, Wanjee Malu; 51 bales cotton, Veer chund Curmachund; 122 bales cotton, Kanwuldass Tricumdass; 118 bales cotton, Jeoolbhoy Moolchund; 53 bales cotton, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co.
Prince Fredric.—252 b les cotton, Varndhman Tokersee; 100 bales cotton, Kanuldass Tri ombass; 100 cwts bones, Woomersh e Chandsbhoy; 10 bales hides, H. ster and E-sa.
Rajpoot.—101 bales cotton, Yuruthwan Tokersee.
Victoria Cross.—51 bales cotton, Buttonsy Goculdass; 200 bales, cotton, Nordhumdas Rumchunderdass; 12 bales cotton Weaves Cotton and Co.
Pembroke.—27 bales wool, Pragjee Luckmdass.
Astronomer.—900 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Vurjevandass Mathwdass.
European s—1600 cwts wheat, H Clason and Co; 92 bales wool, Nurey Khutoor; 40 bales wool, Hajee Ismail Chebram; 55 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 83 bales cotton, Moolchund Moteechund; 450 bales cotton, Ardaseer Cursetjee and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, 32 cwts myrabolams and 1,600 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co; 352 bales cotton, Rali Brothers; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 46 bales wool, Govindjee Purshram; 100 bales cotton, J C Bobby and Co; 375 cwts myrabolams, Joseph S ares; 40 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 16,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For London.

Severn s—170 cwts coir yarn, Tricomdass Lowjee; 6 bales hides Ramoobhoy Dhuljee; 13 bales hides, Meeraliybhoy Dama.
Lumley Castle s—255 cwts coir yarn, Treecomdass Lowjee
Assaye s—1,500 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 420 lbs cardamoms, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 250 cwts myrabolams Joosub Lutiff; 2,000 cwts myrabolams, Allimomed Hasum; 14 bundles Beetlah, Bowehund Anoolmk; 8 bales skins and 3 bale hid s, Esmail Rasool; 6 bales skins and 1 bale hides, Momed Purroo Deen; 13 bales hides, Soleeman Hasum; 216 packages coffee, 42 bales sena, 40 bales cotton, 44 bags ginger and coffee and 18 cases ginger, P and O S N Co; 56 cases oilmanum, Ebram Hasum; 14 bales skins, Casum Essa and Co; 16 bales hid s, Hasum Oomer.

For Amsterdam.

Arvonia—1,500 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Falmouth.

Bargang—5,425 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Thibet s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Hull.

Euxine s—33,7472 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Bremerhaven.

Loochoo—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Peter Denny—220 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

For Hayre.

William Douglas—1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Assaye—449 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Hakan Adelsten—2 0 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Carlebark—241 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co.
Clydesdale—350 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

For Venice.

Saturno s,—200 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.
Thibet s,—400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Trieste.

Ettore s,—70 bales cotton, A Blacheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Saturno s—250 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Thibet s—18 bags coffee, P and O S Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For London via Canal.

1747 Assam (s), Steuart—Mails, 7th May.
1696 County of Sutherland (s), Wallace—Finlay, Muir & Co.
825 Saverii (s), Skinner—Wallace & Co.
1070 Lumley Castle (s), Browne—Killick, Nixon & Co.

For Liverpool via Canal.

1774 European (s), Sibthorpe—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1526 Pembroke (s), James—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

For Liverpool.

1119 Astronomer, Hughes—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1702 Dunnotta Castle, Kidd.
1711 Khersonese, Chapman—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1003 Newark, Briggs—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1490 Prince Frederick, Clague, Wallace & Co.
1224 Rajpoot, Andrew—The Captain.
1152 Tythonus, Cutting—Volkart Brothers.
1788 Thomasina MacLellan, Gibb—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowey—Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

For Havre via Canal.

1126 Rossend Castle (s), Turpin—Geo. Lockhart & Co.

For Havre.

1 85 City of Dunedin, Kilgour—W. Nicol & Co.
1267 Crewe, Bonner—Farnham & Co.
1808 Clydesdale, Hatfield—Geo. Lockhart & Co.
1726 Carrie Clark, Storrar—Vinay & Co.
1062 City of Boston, Cosby—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
1560 General Damville, Stanton, Killick, Nixon & Co.
1206 Lady Lygar, Hughes—Owen and Okell.
1163 William Douglas, Douglas—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

For United Kingdom or Continent.

1234 Algonquin, Grey—Killick, Nixon & Co.
991 Borrowdale (s), Davies—Wallace & Co.

For Bremerhaven.

968 Peter Denny, Williams—W. Nicol & Co.

For Calcutta.

1321 Virginia Schilizzi (s), Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
1198 Carrvale, Hogg—W. and A. Graham.

For Falmouth.

1232 Brogany, Wood—Ralli Brothers.
592 Crewe, Turnbul—W. Nicol & Co.
1199 Kilkerran, Lowe—Wallace Co.
699 Zephyrus, Morrell—W. Nicol & Co.

For Dunkirk.

831 Andes, Cockrell—Finlay, Muir and Co.

For Hull.

977 Euxine (s), White—Ralli Brothers.

For Amsterdam.

708 Argyleshire, Laird—N Manockjee & Co.
1164 Arvonia, Morgan—Owen & Okell.
1180 Allegiance, James—Finlay, Muir & Co.
422 Zohrab, Bolstroff—Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

For Bremen.

494 Loochoo, Sember—Knoop & Co.

For Antwerp.

1181 Robania (s), Jones—Ralli Brothers.

For Leith.

1361 Castlemaine, Williams—Killick, Nixon & Co.

For Cochin.

101 Keerata Roodee, Nacoda.

For Mauritius.

293 Arabia, Loysean.
104 Concordia, Closter.
283 Siracco, McBain.

For Trieste.

1320 Ettore (s), Lazzarich—A Lloyd's & Co.
1197 Saturno (s), Leva—A Lloyd's & Co.

For Venice.

2,602 Khiva (s), Lee—Mails, 28th May.
1677 Thibet (s), Torbeck—Mails, 14th May.

For Colombo.

1271 St. Olaf (s), Peterson—The Captain.

Not Fixed.

1588 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Finlay, Muir & Co.
978 Arracan, Inches—W Nicol & Co.
991 Alnwick Castle (s), Freeman—McCulloch Beyts and Co.
785 Barbary (s), Bashill—W. and A. Graham and Co.
921 Borrowdale (s), Davies.
218 South, Williams.
905 Black Watch (s), Lave.
1220 Cornegie, Smith—N. Manockjee & Co,
996 County of Forfar—Stewart—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1 19 Devonshire, Swan—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1255 Dominion, Jones—The Captain.
1 15 Ellen Bates, Thornton—E. Bates & Co.
1380 East Lothian, Hamilton.
1263 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
130 Hercules (s), Aiken.
1368 Morington, Roberts—Owen and Okell.
1139 Marathan, Jones.
1119 Orissa (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1242 South Minister, Morice—The Captain.

Country Traders.

531 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
233 Siracco, McBain.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
300 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
May Fern, Guibri—
284 Serenelli (s), Vansar.
464 Teazer, Wodehouse.
3303 Undaunted (s), 31, Fanshawe—(Flagship.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—May 1.

Thorp, Depy Surg Genl, Bengal M D, on leave, from Agra.

DEPARTURES.—May 2.

Brown, Major, Bombay 8th Regt N I, from leave, to Poona.

May 3.

Thorp, Surg Major, Bombay Sappers and Miners, from leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

By the Honourable the Governor in Council.
(Bombay Government Gazette, May 3.)

Military Department.

Capt A V Chick, 1st Regt Madras L C, is allowed to proceed to Australia, on medical certificate, in anticipation of furlough which will be granted to him.

Lieut C Dempster, 4th Regt Sikh Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of furlough which will be granted to him.

Furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, is granted to Sub Conductor T T Flood.

Lieut M E H G Welch, Madras S C, is allowed to proceed to Australia, on medical certificate, in anticipation of furlough which will be granted to him.

Furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, is granted to Surgn Maj A Sanderson, Madras Establishment.

The services of Surgn Maj C S Close are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Dept are made:—Sub-Conductor T Dickson to be Conductor, and Magazine Sergeant Albert Foley to be Sub-Conductor Sub-Conductor G Tyas to be Acting Conductor, and Magazine Sergeant Francis Perks to be Acting Sub-Conductor. Sub-Conductor G Young to be Conductor, and Magazine Sergeant John Sherrett to be Sub-Conductor. Sub-Conductor J Tombs to be Acting Conductor. Magazine Serjeant J Stirton to be Acting Sub-Conductor.

The following reversions and promotion in the Barrack Dept are ordered:—Reversions—Acting Depy Asst Commissary E D Hart to revert to Conductor; Acting Conductor J Lewis to Sub-Conductor; and Acting Sub-Conductor J Riding to Barrack Sergt. Promotion—Conductor F P Mulkere to be Acting Depy Asst Commissary.

Erratum—In G G O No 314 of 1877 for "is promoted to second class Commissary of Ordnance" read "is appointed to officiate as second class Commissary of Ordnance."

Furlough granted to Lieut H Clarke, R E, is cancelled at his own request.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the Service:—Col W Walker.

Depy Surgn Maj H Hon Capt G P Hazelgrove, Ordnance Dept, is permitted, to retire in England on a pension of £180 per annum.

The Rev C Wolford, M A, Chaplain at Belgaum, has been granted privilege leave from 1st May to 9th June.

Civil Appointments, &c.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G Atkinson, B A, Serjeant at Law, to act as Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, from 5th June next, during the absence of the Hon Mr Justice Hayley, or until further orders.

Col T Nuttall is confirmed as Superintendent of the Upper Sind Frontier.

Maj A M Phillips to be Actg First Asst Political Agent during the absence of Major C Wodehouse on furlough, or until further orders.

Capt W A Salmon to be Actg Second Asst Political Agent during the Absence of Maj Phillips, or until further orders.

Lt J M Hunter to be Actg Third Asst Political Agent during the absence of Capt Salmon, or until further orders.

Capt E V Stace to act as Fourth Asst Political Agent until further orders.

Rao Saheb Shivinivas Ramchandra Behatti to be second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge at Chikori, in the Belgaum Dist.

Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie, Supernumerary Asst Collr in the Dist of Satara, is appointed, as a special case, to be a Mag of the second class in the Satara Dist and is invested with power to transact Civil and Criminal Business.

Mr C M Hogg, C S, has been allowed subsidiary leave from the 25th Feb to the 14th March 1877, both days inclusive.

Mr Chuttlal Dalpatram, Clerk of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad, was in charge of the current duties of that Court from 25th Feb to the 14th March 1877, both days inclusive.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreshwar Bhide, First Class Subordinate Judge at Nasik, in the Tanna Dist, with power to hear appeals from decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Tanna Dist as may be referred to him by the Judge of that Dist.

Mr A L P Lefevre, Supernumerary Asst Collr in the Dist of Poona, is appointed, as a special case, to be a Mag of the first class in the Dist of Poona.

Mr Vithal Vaikuntha Wagle to be Second Class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Muddebihal, in the Belgaum Dist.

Mr Chinto Narayan Chandorkar to be second class, third grade Subordinate Judge at Ankhli, in the Belgaum Dist.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr R Giles, Mag of the first class in charge of the Tando Dir of the Hyderabad Dist, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Mag of the second and third classes within the above Division.

Mr G G Turner, Supernumerary Asst Collr, Tanna, is allowed sick leave for one month.

Mr C M Hogg, C S, has been allowed subsidiary leave from the 25th Feb to the 14th March 1877, both days inclusive, to enable him to appear before the Medical Board, Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a medical certificate to Europe.

Mr J King is appointed an Asst Collr in the Districts of Ahmedabad, Broach, and Kaira.

H M's Secy of State for India has allowed to Mr. C. E. Lawson, on medical certificate, six months, on sick certificate.

Mr Kadridad Khan walad Gul Khan has been appointed to act as Second Class Extra Asst Collr in Sind from 10th Nov 1876.

Mr J L Johnstone, Supdt of Ramdroog, is allowed one year's furlough on medical certificate, from 16th June. He is also allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days from 16th May next.

Rao Saheb Rajaram Khanderao, Head Accountant to the Collector Kolaba, passed with credit the prescribed examination in accounts.

Mr C M Hogg, First Asst Collr, Satara, is allowed one year's furlough, on medical certificate, from 7th inst.

Mr G Waddington, First Asst Collr of Dharwar, is allowed special leave of absence on urgent private affairs for six months, and subsidiary leave for twenty days.

Messrs Mancherji Sorabji Dalal and Jamsetji Dinshah Khambata, Licentiates of Medicine, are appointed Assistant Surgeons of the Third Grade.

Surg F C Barker, Civil Surgn, Kaladgi, to act as Civil Surgn, Surat.

The services of Lieut G H W O'Sullivan are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions, with effect from the 26th Jan, in succession to Capt J Kelly, who has obtained furlough to Europe:—Mr J C Pottinger to be Ex Engr, third grade; Mr Gopal Roghee Tillack to be Ex Engr, fourth grade; Mr Ramchunder Govind Deo to be Asst Engr, first grade.

Messrs Pandurang V Chintaman Petkar and Chambusapa B Dhawar respectively delivered over, and received charge of the Office of Depy Educational Inspr, Dharwar Sub-Divn, on the 12th inst.

Dr G Buhler, Educational Inspr N D, has been allowed leave to Europe on medical certificate, for two years. Dr Buhler is also allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Messrs Vinkat Rango Katti and Pandurang Venkatesh Chintaman Petkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Canarese Translator, Educational Dept, on the 18th April 1877.

Referring to G G O No 435 of 1st July 1868, publishing Military Letter No 86 of 23rd April 1868, from H M's Secy of State for India, granting to subscribers to the Bombay Militia Fund the boon of having the loans bound by Art 15, Sec III of the Bombay Military Fund Rules paid in England at 2s the rupee, H M's Secy of state has been pleased to relet that the privilege of payment in England will be limited to one-half of the amounts which subscribers are permitted to borrow, by credit under Article 14 and 15 of the rules; and further that payment of a loan in England at 2s the rupee will only be made on the subscriber undertaking at the time of applying for it to refund the amount at the India Office with interest within two months from the date of advance in the event of his wife or children, as the case may be, not proceeding to India.

Payments as above in England will be made only to such persons whose names have been taken, and embarkation certificates signed by the Capt of the vessel will be required before the earliest intimation may be given to the Fund Office in India of the departure of the family of the subscriber to whom a loan has been granted.

Recoveries from Officers on account of loans paid in England will be commenced from the first issue of pay after the receipt of advice of the issue of the loan.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, May 2nd 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 15 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·755
Temperature of the Air	88·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·759
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6p.m.)	88·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	78·0
General Direction of wind	WNW, NNW, N, NE, NW, WNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	195

SPECIAL NOTICE.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.'S PHOTOGRAPHS.

To meet the wishes of a large body of constituents, P. VUCCINO & Co. will OPEN, on the 1st May, a SUBSCRIPTION LIST, Subscribers to which will secure ONE DOZEN PHOTOGRAPHS at the following reduced rates, payable in advance:—

Cartes de Visite	Rs. 10
Cabinets	,, 18

Suitable arrangements for sittings made at the time of Registration.

N. B.—The Subscription List will close positively on 15th May.

April 26, 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

Bombay.

Death.

BOLDEN—April 22nd, at Mundulghur, from wounds received from a tiger, Captain (Local Major) Leonard Bolden, 68th Light Infantry, aged 39 years and 10 months.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1877.

The campaign is evidently destined not to be hurriedly concluded either in Asia or in Europe. The advance of the Russians into Armenia has been made at an unusually early period of the year for that part of the world, in which the winter is prolonged over eight months. The historian of the war of 1828-29 tells us that in the first week of June the season was still adverse to active operations; "for in this "cold region the mountains and lower hills were "still covered with snow, and the grass was not "yet available for the horses and cattle. This is "perhaps, as difficult a season for military "operations as any in the year. The snow, "which is frozen and tolerably hard during the "winter and early spring, now becomes soft, and "cattle sink in it up to their shoulders, while "the smallest streams swell into rapid torrents." We need not be surprised, therefore, at the acknowledgment made in the official Russian despatches that the bad state of the roads in Armenia is a serious impediment to the advance of the invading columns. The capture of Bayazid is a conquest of some importance; for this fortified place, which is situated near the western face of Mount Ararat, is the frontier Turkish station on the main road from Erzeroum to Tabriz; and, by its occupation, the Russians get the control of the commerce between Turkey and Persia and are also enabled to put some pressure on the Kurdish tribes about Lake Van, who in former wars have shown some sympathy with the Russians, and to keep them from helping the Turks. It seems probable that any fighting which may have taken place near Kars was of an insignificant character. Not only Kars but Erzeroum also has been strengthened of late years with new fortifications and heavy guns; and they should now be very tough nuts for the Russians to crack.

The Parliamentary intelligence which we publish this morning ought to have a singular significance for those Anglican prelates who in such places as India and Ceylon are fond of pushing their authority to extremes. In consequence of Dr. Coplestone's injudicious interference with the Church Missionaries in Ceylon, an immense amount of public feeling was aroused, and Sir Mootoo Coomaraswamy was given a splendid opportunity for making a telling speech in the Legislative Council against the continued endowment of the Anglican Church. He contended that that Church ought to be disestablished throughout the island, as its adherents were but a fraction of the population compared with the number belonging to other denominations. His motion was negatived in a very half-hearted way, the majority of the official members, including the Governor, evidently voting against it only because they thought it their official duty to do so. The agitation for disestablishment spread to England, and gained strength from some injudicious proceedings of the Bishop of Bombay. The matter has at last come before Parliament, and we think the fact that in a comparatively full house a motion to discontinue the subsidies paid to the Anglican and Presbyterian Churches in Ceylon was negatived by a majority of only 26 votes, notwithstanding that Government was opposed to the motion, points to the conclusion that the time is not far distant when the Anglican Church both in Ceylon and India shall be disestablished and English Christians abroad, except in military stations, called upon to pay for the support of their own pastors and religious ceremonial.

The two great difficulties in the way of reducing rates of freight which beset the G. I. P. Railway Company, and put it at a serious disadvantage in comparison with the East Indian, are the necessity of dragging the G. I. P. traffic over the ghauts and the want of a supply of good country coal in the Deccan or Western India. The former obstacle is of course insuperable; but there seems to be at last good reason for hoping that the railway will soon cease to be entirely dependent on England for its supply of fuel. The Government of India, on the recommendation of Mr. Morris, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has for some years prosecuted with much energy the work of bringing into use the coal deposits of the Wurda valley. About seven lakhs of rupees has been spent in sinking

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

EXPECTED DISTURBANCES ON THE FRONTIER.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 3.

Anticipating an attack by the frontier tribes of Chillas, Yassin, Hunza, Darrell, Tangir, and Nugger, the Governor of Gilgit has sent to the Maharaja of Cashmir an urgent request for rein forcements. Four cavalry regiments and some irregulars were ordered off by the Maharaja immediately. Rumour ascribes this menace on Gilgit to Afghan intrigue. The *Pioneer* recommends the location of a British officer at Gilgit immediately.

SATISFACTORY NEWS FROM KHELAT.

SIMLA, MAY 3.

Latest Khelat news says that Major Sandeman is co-operating with the Khan in bringing the country into a peaceable condition, and their mutual efforts have been most successful. Everything at Khelat seems progressing favorably, and perfect order is maintained.

Shaw, the Yarkund traveller and trader, is expected back to India in a few months. He will probably receive a semi-official appointment as the representative of Government at Kashgar.

J. W. Smyth, additional Commissioner at Umritsur, is appointed Acting Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab during Mr. Lindsay's absence on privilege leave.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE RUSSIANS BEFORE KARS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 2.

No further news has yet been received by the Turkish Government from the seat of war at Kars.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN ARMENIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 2.

Official despatches received by the Russian Government from their army on the Turco-Asiatic Frontier state that the Russian forces are gradually advancing into Turkish Armenia, notwithstanding the roads being still bad.

The despatches further state that the Russians have occupied Bayazid, the garrison of which place to the number of 1,700 men retired on their approach.

(Per Indo-European Line.)

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The following is the result of the Race on the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes :—

Chamant	1
Crown Prince	2
Silvio	3

PARLIAMENTARY.

In to-day's sitting of Parliament the Government opposed and the Commons negatived a motion to cease the subsidies paid to the Anglican and Presbyterian Churches in Ceylon by 147 against 121 votes.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 3.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Surat, with the outward London mails of 20th April, left here for Bombay at 8 A.M. this morning.

LONDON, MAY 2, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 11-16d.

The Manchester Market has been inanimate.

Fair Dhollera 4 11-16

3 per cent. Consols for account 93⅞

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 104½ ex-Compen

Bar Silver 54½

About £50,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

Arrival.—Sumatra.

Departure.—Australia.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	.....	1s. 8⅞d. per Rupee.
Rupee Bank Bills, 6 months' sight		1s. 9¼d. "
Credits,	3 months' sight	1s. 9¼d. "
Documents,	3 months' sight	1s. 9½ to 3-16d. "

LINE REPORT.—3RD MAY.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Mossoul. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, MAY 3, 4-40 P.M.

Mail Steamer Tranvancore, from Bombay, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—3RD MAY.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-28 P.M.—Weather clear, wind N.N.W., ther. 91, bar. 29-71.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N.W. 6, ther. 88, bar. 29-98.

MANGALORE 9-40 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N.E.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, E., ther. 90, bar. 29-85.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W. strong, ther. 97.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN TURKEY IN ASIA.

ON Wednesday next we shall have ready for issue copies of a large Map of the seat of war in Turkey in Asia, which will be obtainable from this office at the following rates :—

To Subscribers to this Journal...Re. 0 4 0

To Non-subscribers ..... „ 1 0 0

The Map is compiled from the latest and most authentic sources, and shows the forts, the roads, the rivers, and the names of the principal places. The Map is lithographed on good paper so that it may be kept as a guide to the operations of the present campaign.

Bombay Gazette Office, May 3, 1877.

A CHARGE of alleged defamation will shortly be filed against an ecclesiastic of Dacca by a brother ecclesiastic.

TWO deserters, presumed to be from the 56th and 83rd respectively, have been murdered in the Candahar Bazaar.

IT is rumoured that Mr. Pedder, who is now on leave, has some probability of being appointed Political Agent in Kattywar in case Mr. Peile is promoted to the Bombay Secretariat.

A CENTRAL committee has been organized in Lucknow for the curtailment of marriage expenditure in the N. W. P. and Oudh under the lead of Munshi Peary Lall as general secretary.

THE commander of the barque Comet has demanded Rs. 400 and odd from the Akbar for damages caused to his vessel by the recent collision in Cochin harbour. The commander of the Akbar having declined to pay the amount, it is probable that the matter will go into court.

WE regret to announce the death, at Trevandrum, on the afternoon of Sunday last, of His Highness Martanda Varma, the Second Prince of Travancore. The Prince had been suffering for a long time from diabetes, and he died in the Poojapura Palace. His remains were cremated in the Royal burning ground the same night. His Highness was an educated, amiable, and charitable Prince.

MR. MARSHALL WOOD, the sculptor, has arrived in Bombay, and will proceed in a few days to Australia, whence he goes to England. It may be remembered that Mr. Wood came out to India with the intention of erecting at Delhi his statue of the Queen, as a memorial of the proclamation of the title of Empress on the 1st January. Some hitch, however, took place, and Government was unable to purchase the statue. It subsequently found its way to Calcutta, where it has been decided to erect it by public subscription, in which a number of Rajahs and wealthy natives are concerned.

THE Roorkee Magistrate cautions the public against the use of an inferior and dangerous oil now in the market, and sold as American kerosine oil. "I forwarded a sample of such oil to the Chemical Examiner of these Provinces, who reports as follows :—'I have tested the oil (?) and find that it flashes with ease at ordinary temperatures. I have no hesitation in saying that the oil (?) is most unsafe, and that its sale should be forbidden.' I have ascertained that this particular oil came from Delhi, but it is possible that there is much of it in the market, and a timely warning may avert disaster. The oil I write of ignites instantaneously at a temperature of 78° : it is not difficult then to imagine the probable result of a loose burning wick slipping into a lamp reservoir of such oil at an increased temperature, or of the common practice of turning down the wick to extinguish the flame. We have had one blow-up here already.''

OF the numerous public officials in Travancore, says the *Cochin Argus*, "whose proceedings have formed the subject of caustic criticism in our columns of late, only one individual, rejoicing in the name of Aundy Pillay, has come forward with a threat to prosecute this journal, unless we hand over to his tender mercies the writer who has had the temerity to stigmatise him publicly as a corrupt official and a bribe-taker. We are sometimes induced to have recourse to personal ridicule and rousing language, but when it is remembered that we attack unscrupulous knaves who have lost all respect for the public and whose self esteem or respect alone remains, we cannot be blamed. It is needless to remind the public that many able writers have been compelled to employ these weapons, when less powerful ones have failed to work a change in the corrupt career of three-fourths of Travancore's officials. We need not and do not fear any evil consequences so long as our criticisms are based on truth, for there is nothing so potent as truth.''

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, a Japanese paper, pathetically records the sufferings of its special correspondent at the seat of the civil war :—"The chief of our office, Fukuchi Genichiro, is now in the camp at Takase, whence he daily proceeds to the places at which hostilities are being carried on, takes notes of what he himself actually observes, and forwards them to this office. He tells us that in the camp there is not a single chair, and that he therefore writes his letters on the ground, that time does not allow him to revise what he has written, and that he therefore begs that those who read his letters will regard their imperfections with indulgence. Ah ! with what discomforts has he not been obliged to put up while discharging the duty on which he is now engaged. To borrow the language which he himself uses in his letter, he has to brave the dangers of the battle-field, to live on the coarsest of fare (lit. to live on compressed rice and dried plums), to lodge in the humblest of farmer's cots, and to lie down to sleep without divesting himself of the clothes which he has worn throughout the day. Must we not, indeed, feel for him, when such is his life at present ?''

THE *Madras Mail* gives the following detailed particulars of the accident to Mr. Baptist, which led to his death :—"On Thursday last between 10 and 11 A.M., three young men visited the *menagerie* of the People's Park, expressly to see the Orong-outang which had lately arrived. Accordingly having paid their admittance fee they proceeded to view the Orang-outang first, and the lion's cage next ; here the gate of the rails being opened, one of them, James Albert Baptist, wishing to have a closer view of the animal, went within the rails. The keeper of the cage warned him against the impropriety of his conduct, and Baptist retired. He went next to the cheetah's cage, while his two friends were amusing themselves by looking at the other animals. A loud scream attracted their attention to the cheetah's cage, and to their utter dismay they saw the left hand of their comrade in the cheetah's mouth and he vainly endeavouring to beat the animal off with his right. They had no sticks with them ; the only alternative which suggested itself was to make a great noise, accordingly they shouted and the plan had the desired effect ; the hand was liberated, but not until it had received some severe wounds. The hand was immediately dressed with wet rags, and then Baptist was taken to the General Hospital, where he died yesterday morning from exhaustion and shock to the nervous system. Mr P. D. Shaw held an inquest on his body yesterday afternoon, when the above facts concerning the deceased were ascertained. Baptist was a young man of about 25 years of age, and from what he told his friends after the accident, it appears he intended to pull the cheetah's tail while it was retiring, when another cheetah which was lying unobserved sprang up suddenly and bit him in the hand. No blame could be imputed to any one ; the young man was perfectly sober. The jurors returned a verdict of 'death by the bite of a cheetah.'"

THE *Indian Daily News* has received the following from a private source, which exemplifies the presence of mind of a European railway guard in averting what might have been a very serious accident on the East Indian Railway through the carelessness of the native driver :—"A train consisting of a pilot engine, 33 goods wagons, one third class carriage, and a breakvan, left Burrakur for Seetarampore, but when abreast of Khundwa siding the engine came to a stand, owing to a severe storm of wind and rain, and the native driver, in trying to start, backed, but in going ahead again, started off with such a violent jerk as to cause the drawbar pin of the low-sided wagon immediately next the engine to break. The train then rolled back into Burrakur station, there being an incline of 1 in 200 down. Guard Gibson, who was in charge, put his break hard on, and got some permanent way coolies to put down some of the wagon breaks, but, owing to the weight of the train and the impetus it had gained, it could not be stopped, and Gibson seeing this, with great presence of mind jumped off his break at points No. 1 with the intention of turning the train on to the coal wharf-line, but he unfortunately stumbled in jumping off, and so could not carry out his intention. As soon as he recovered himself, he ran ahead to points No. 5, and succeeded in stopping the train by letting the break-van pass over, and then reversing the lever, and throwing the third-class carriage and two wagons off the line. Had Gibson not done this, the train would, in all probability, have rolled down against the dead buffers, and very likely carried them away, causing very serious injury to passengers and damage to the company's stock by being precipitated into the river. Several of the passengers, of whom there were fifteen, escaped unhurt, but some three or four jumped out of the third-class carriage while in motion, and were slightly bruised."

WE have already acquainted our readers with the particulars of the Calcutta Divorce case, and probably, if they had little doubt about the conduct of Mr. De Dombal, they at the same time could not approve of the action taken by Captain Niderhaim, who showed himself anxious to compromise the case for Rs. 1,500, and then went into Court, after he had completed negotiations with the correspondent, and asked for Rs. 10,000 as well as a divorce. They will probably be surprised to hear, however, that Captain Niderhaim has not only not obtained his divorce, but that he is in danger of being prosecuted for perjury. Some important statements must have been made during the progress of the case. What they are, it is of course impossible for us to say in the absence of full information, but we should not wonder if it turned out that the Court were satisfied that Captain Niderhaim and his wife were acting against De Dombal in collusion for purposes of their own. It appears that Mrs. Niderhaim did not give up De Dombal's correspondence in the penitent mood which her husband attributed to her in his petition, but in a rage because she had found out that Captain Niderhaim had succeeded in obtaining from De Dombal all Mrs. Niderhaim's letters. The *Englishmen* says it was proved at the trial that Mr. Dombal had faithfully complied with all the conditions of the proposed agreement ; that he had paid the Rs. 900 to the Lady Superior of the Entally Convent ; that he had made over the note of hand of Captain Niderhaim's to Mr. De Dombal ; that he had returned through Father De Vos a letter written to him by Mrs. Niderhaim ; and that he had paid the expenses of Mrs. Niderham's accouchement ; and Mr. Jackson contended that under these circumstances Mr. Niderhaim had waived his right to bring a suit and could not now do so. He also contended that the petitioner was colluding with the respondent. Probably Captain Niderhaim prevaricated upon this important part of the case, and with reference to the negotiations which he tried to enter into with De Dombal. At all events, the husband's petition has been dismissed, and costs have been refused to him, while the Judge has consented to allow the papers in the case to be submitted to the Government solicitor for the purpose of deciding whether or not he should be prosecuted for perjury. We are all acquainted with the perils that environ the man who meddles with cold iron, and Captain Niderhaim is apparently about to realise the danger of initiating "cold divorces." The whole affair seems to be very disgraceful.

SIR R. J. MEADE, the Resident at Hyderabad, recently forwarded to the Viceroy a summary of information by the Nizam's Government on the state of affairs in those portions of the Hyderabad territory which are more or less affected by scarcity, and remarked thereon as follows :—

"It will be seen from these papers that the want in His Highness' dominions has never risen to a condition of actual famine, and that the area within which it prevails is much more circumscribed than was thought to be the case when the apprehensions of Government and the public were first excited on the subject. So far as I can judge from the information now submitted, and from that I have from time to time verbally received from the Minister, these appear to be every reason to believe that the measures adopted by His Highness' government for the relief of those needing assistance from the State are well adapted to the object in view, and will prove fairly effective. His Excellency in Council will be gratified to learn from the enclosures that the condition of the ruby harvest, now in course of being gathered, is generally fairly favourable, though there is more or less failure of the spring crops in all the affected talaks, and that no further extension of the area in which prices have hitherto prevailed is apprehended. The maximum number of persons for whom it is estimated that relief will be required from the State during the remaining period of the scarcity, be confidently limited to 43,000 per diem, and for that number the sanctioned relief works will probably provide ample employment. While there is, no doubt, a great want of fodder for the cattle in the talaks in which the monsoon failed, and it is fortunate and high-priced generally throughout the territory, the Government does not appear to entertain any serious apprehension as to the effect of this want or deficiency on the agricultural stock of the country. It only remains for me to state for the information of His Excellency in Council, that the views and measures of His Highness' government in connexion with the subject under report, so far as they have come to my knowledge, since the alarm of pending scarcity and famine was first raised, have been based on sound and liberal principles and have been directed with energy and judgment. In all his proceedings on this occasion, the able Minister, Sir Salar Jung, has acted in accordance with the principles enunciated by the British Government, as those by which its own officers should be guided in times of scarcity, and though, fortunately, the calamity has only extended to the districts under his administration in a comparatively mild and mitigated form, His Excellency is, I venture to think, entitled to every credit for the measures that have been actually adopted, and for the manner in which His Highness' government was prepared to grapple with the difficulties of the case if they had assumed the serious character that was at one time anticipated. It is but right that I should add that the Central Committee and the State officials employed in the affected districts appear to have carried out the duties entrusted to them with much zeal and energy, and to have laboured earnestly to give full effect to the Minister's wishes and instructions. I have every reason to believe that Sir Salar Jung is well pleased with their conduct generally in this respect.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 13.

THE Mutiny Act has practically passed through Committee, and officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, you are still in the service of the Queen. It is a curious anomaly in our military system, that if in any year the Mutiny Bill were rejected by Parliament the whole army would be forthwith released from all engagement. There can, however, be little fear of the occurrence of such an event ; not but what some of its clauses are frequently contested. This year the Bill contains a wholesome addition. Militia officers are brought under its provisions as well during the non-training as during the training period. Sir A. Gordon and Mr. Holms resisted the change, and drew gloomy pictures of petty civil delinquencies and social shortcomings being magnified into breaches of military discipline. To no purpose though. The House of Commons is an eminently practical assembly. Last night some of the Irish contingent divided the Committee on the Courts Martial clauses, and so retarded progress as to cause a disavowal of their conduct by Mr. Butt, the leader of the party.

Ireland brings one to the 90th and Limerick. The feud between that regiment and the townspeople has become so serious that they are at this very moment marching to the station "escorted" (it seems curious to talk of a regiment being escorted) by a large body of police. The Prince of Wales Volunteers (82nd) take the place of the 90th. This, I am sorry to say, is not the only military *fracas* at South Sea Common on Easter Monday the exhilarating game of "Kiss in the ring" was being played. One of the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles thought to snatch a kiss from the sweetheart of a marine artilleryman. The latter resented the liberty. A second rifleman interfered for the protection of his colleague, whereupon three other artillerymen upheld the honour of the Royal Marines. The gunners far outnumbered the riflemen, but a number of the latter soon came to the rescue from the Clarence barracks hard by. The fight became general ; waistbelts were freely used, and some serious wounds were inflicted. The police proving futile, strong pickets of the Royal Scots Fusiliers and the 60th were sent out and peace soon restored, but an artilleryman received a bayonet wound in the head while endeavouring to rescue a comrade from the pickets. The most serious aspect of these affairs is the length of time in which they linger in the minds of the men. Both parties invariably claim the victory, both allege unfair dealing, and both long for another chance of renewing the struggle. They destroy much of the harmony and good fellowship which should prevail in every garrison.

Now for real war. Those who have followed my letters since February will remember that I have never deviated from the prediction that hostilities between Russia and Turkey will commence about the 22nd of April. There seems every prospect of my turning out a true prophet. Nothing short of a miracle can now avert war. Nay, a great Russian merchant whom I met just now said that it had far better come and go. Anything rather than the prolongation of the crisis. The Russian calendar is thirteen days behind ours. The old style is followed, and a great inconvenience it is. This is the Russian Easter. On Sunday the Emperor will meet all the staff in the Riding School at Petersburg. A momentous announcement may be expected. Sunday Monday, and Tuesday the troops throughout the Empire will enjoy themselves ; the troops on the frontiers doubly so. Some days to recover, some days to re-establish order, and then ? Long ere this letter is published the telegraph will have told Bombay, will have proclaimed throughout India, that ambitious deceitful Russia is marching for the ninth time on Constantinople. Englishmen pray for Turkish victory—that alone will keep Britain out of war, banish ideas of promotion and glory. Think of the anguish and distress, the death, the torture, that will thereby be caused. Mussalmans, pray for your Caliph, pray for your co-religionists, come to their succour. Aye pray Anglo-Indians and Mussalmans, but look not for Turkish victory. Intimately do I know either army. With Russian I have served, with Turk I have observed. This is my deliberate conviction, that the Russians will drive the Turks before them. There will be no declaration of war until the Muscovite soldiery line the Danube. From Rustchuk probably the first shot will be fired. The Danube crossed, an English army will probably set foot in Constantinople. May it not be too late. One glance at the other Powers. Will Austria fight ? No, not until she sees the Russian armies carrying all before them. Well assured that England will allow no yellow flag to float on St. Sophia, Austria will husband her forces, and then, if necessity arise, she will operate with crushing effect upon the Russian rear—Germany and France ? Believe me they neutralise each other. Germany may have, indeed has, great diplomatic influence, but in a military sense she will not interfere in the coming struggle. The movement of a single army corps towards the East would bring down upon her the legions of France, eager for revenge. I will not anticipate further. But this I urge. Officers, rub up your fortification, study what Russian and Turkish you can. Colonels, practise your regiments in minor tactics, in the attack and defence of defiles, in the erection of earthworks. Staff employment, medals, and decorations, the gratitude of the world, will be your reward.

"Minor Tactics." Yes, minor tactics are now in vogue and happily too. Sir Thomas Steele is doing all he can at Aldershot to encourage their study and practice. Can anything be more interesting ? A battalion fighting everybody. Then "A" company against "B," or the right wing against the left, the Colonel acting as umpire. These are useful exercises exalting the military art, instructive, improving to all concerned. No. 89 of the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution which has just been issued, contains an occasional paper intituled "Extracts from an Infantry Captain's Journal." Though indifferently and laboriously translated from the German by Major East, of the 41st, D. A. Q. M. G., it is well worthy of attentive perusal by every officer commanding a company. It sets forth an admirable system for the instruction of their men. This beyond doubt is the duty, the absolute duty of captains, and equally beyond doubt it is too often neglected in the British service. Why, sergeants, yes, and privates too, should not be taught the elementary principles of scientific warfare is inconceivable. Laugh not, sir, at scientific warfare. If you do, it only displays a lamentable inability to march with the times, an utter ignorance of the existing system of fighting, which any day you may be called upon to take part in. Here is a preparation. Orders have been received at Aldershot for the Cavalry regiment first for active service to make inspections of their saddlery and equipment, and all articles not fit for the field are to be replaced at once.

The Queen's birthday is to be kept on the 2nd of June. A good list of K. C. B.'s is expected, but many ask, but few are chosen. However, we shall have at any rate, I hope, "Sir" Daniel Lysons, "Sir" Arthur Herbert, Sir William Codrington the Bold—the Bold, for he ventured to say publicly that the War Office gave him less pay than they said will become F. M., and possibly General Armstrong may get his Knight Commandership. He is said to be one of the few on the head-quarter staff with whom the Duke is on friendly terms. His Royal Highness' (who is now at Hastings) wrath still continues. The *World* of this week contains some shamefully abusive lines upon him. But the hardest blow of all is that dealt in *Macmillan's Magazine* for April in an article on "Army Reform," which is universally attributed, though with what truth I do not take upon myself to say, to Sir Alfred Horsford—"the beau ideal of a soldier," as *Vanity Fair* called him. Sir Alfred is Military Secretary, but is now on leave at Dresden. Whether or no the article is by him, it is so remarkable that I subjoin its conclusion. Referring to the Report of the Militia Committee, it says :—"We contend in the most emphatic manner that until its recommendations are carried out our army can never be worth the money that is annually spent upon it. It is only by adopting them that a complete double battalion system can be practically arrived at without an enormously increased army expenditure, and without that system our army abroad, even during peace, can never be effectively maintained at its established strength, nor gain that expansiveness which all armies require for war purposes. We frankly acknowledge that this union between regiments is distasteful to them, but feeling it to be absolutely necessary for the good of England, we hope and trust it may be carried out ; and having the most unbounded confidence in the patriotism, good feeling, and intelligence of all ranks in our service, we know that if told so by those at the head of our army, the position would be accepted without a murmur. Let the public once and for all banish from their mind any apprehension of difficulties arising from opposition on the part of our regimental officers to this proposed organization if it be accepted in good faith by our military rulers. They are our fuglemen, to them we look for guidance, and such is the peculiar constitution of our army at this moment, that if it be allowed to get abroad amongst us that these or any other changes that the nation may have set its heart upon have been forced upon our military authorities against their will, no effective reform can or need be looked for. Every officer from the Colonel to the sub-lieutenant knows full well that were the Commander-in-Chief to inform the army to-morrow by means of a general order that these or any other still more sweeping changes were necessary in the interests of the nation, they would be cordially concurred in by all ranks, and all would at once put their shoulders to the wheel to aid in giving effect to them. We have too high an opinion of our officers, and we know them too well to think otherwise for a moment. . . . . In an army like ours it is simply impossible to carry out great important reforms, no matter how necessary they may be in the interests of the State, unless our recognized military rulers cordially assist. It is very easy in an army for its chiefs, in dealing with proposals to reform its organization, to

Damn with faint praise, assent with willing leer,
And without sneering teach the rest to sneer."

The last items of news I must give in a lump. Major Russell, of the 14th Hussars, the able author of "Russian Wars with Turkey," is probably going to replace General Beauchamp Walker at Berlin as Military Attaché. Sir Arthur Freeling has retired from the Engineers, with the rank of Major General. Lieut-General Henry Smythe has gone to the full Colonelcy of the Queen's, instead of Lieut.-General Clement Edwards who has been transferred to the Royal Irish. Captain Clery, D. A., Q. M. G., 32nd Regiment, from Dublin has been transferred to Aldershot. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will command a brigade this season at the Curragh, and lastly Fred. Burnaby returns to-morrow to regimental duty with the Blues, having positively discovered the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and Persia—a fact of which I have long had suspicions.

THE EASTERN QUESTION AS IT AFFECTS INDIA.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would but ask those who condemn the Indian Government for having no Frontier policy at all, or at best, but a very weak and passive one, one question—What would they advise ? As I write these words, your edition of the 19th instant is put into my hands. You, at all events, have no difficulty in answering it. England and Russia must be conterminous in Asia ; therefore, let us decide, and that without delay, whether we shall let our Frontier lie as it is, and await the advance of the Russian to it ; or whether we shall conquer Afghanistan, and push it on to the Bokharian territory, which will shortly form part of the Russian Empire in the East. Let us consider the latter proposition.

Now, there are two parties who advocate the occupation of Afghanistan.

The first who advocate a permanent occupation of it whereby our present Frontier, which is essentially weak in their estimation, would be pushed forward to a position perfectly impregnable, and from which we could defy any attempt on the part of Russia to menace our Indian Empire. The second who advocate the crushing of the Afghan power and the temporary occupation of their country, not so much as a counterpoise to Russia's influence in the East, as for the reason that we should thereby humble a very troublesome neighbour and open up the country to our Indian trade.

Some few there are, no doubt, who would wish to see Afghanistan an integral part of the British Empire in the East for the sake of trade only, and I shall say a few words regarding their theory hereafter.

All of them are undoubtedly united in the belief that it would add immensely to our prestige in Asia if we were to make an advance against Afghanistan.

Let us now examine these theories.

We have every reason to believe that for some time past a scheme has been matured by the Government of India in conjunction with its military advisers, by which in the space of a very few months an army could be in possession of Candahar, Cabool and Ghuznee, and the Afghan nation entirely at our mercy, should their conduct produce a breach of the peace ; and we may be sure that six months would see the British flag flying from every one of their strong holds should they leave us no alternative but to advance into their country. We might require a few thousand more men and a few lacs more of rupees to attain this result, but we know quite sufficient of the country and the nation to know that they could not make a permanent stand against our arms.

Let us therefore suppose, as we did in the case of Constantinople, that Afghanistan is in the hands of our army, and that orders have been issued for the permanent occupation of the country and for the fortification of its northern and north-western Frontier. Now comes the time to weigh the advantages we have gained. What are these ?

Perhaps we shall see that it would have been better had we weighed them first.

Well, we have certainly gained prestige. Once again our two hundred and fifty millions of subjects in British India acknowledge us as invincible. This is certainly a great point, though there are many men, who are in a position to offer an opinion, who will have it that there are only a few hundred thousand out of this vast host who care a bit about any one's prestige. The whole of the population, with the exception of this scanty body, do not care who rules over them, as long as they are left alone and not trodden down into the dust. And these same men tell us that the natives are learning day by day, notwithstanding the continued efforts of the lowest class of vernacular papers to counteract the influence, that the beneficent rule of the English Government is not a hollow sham but a great reality. But I dare not enter further into this discussion, as my letter even now will grow to an inordinate length.

Well, besides prestige, we have gained a vast slice of mountainous territory and annexed it. We have aken it, according to the advocates of the first party, as a check against Russia's advance in Central Asia. Let us consider this for a moment. In my former letter I said that Russia's position in Asia was as weak as it well could be, and that the evidences of this fact were so crushing as to admit of no dispute. This of itself weakens the arguments of the permanent occupation advocates. Russia may hurt us indirectly, but that she can openly attack us through Afghanistan is now perfectly impossible, and even if she, instead of rushing headlong into war, were to set her house and finances in order and carefully husband her strength, we may say we see no reason for fearing anything but a most abortive attempt within the next half century. But let us probe this matter a little deeper. Our position at present is this. We have been and are still busily engaged in consolidating our Indian Empire. Russia is as busily engaged in extending hers. We require all our immense wealth to enable us to hope to reap eventually full advantages from what we have now. Russia, impoverished and almost, if not entirely, bankrupt, spends other people's money not in improving what she has, but in ever extending her territory.

At present it is but a mere supposition to say that either the Afghans are intriguing with the Russians, or the Russians with the Afghans. For over twenty years we have said to the Eastern world we have done with our old aggressive policy, we wish to consolidate what we have. To the native chiefs within our borders we have said, "Govern well, and you and your heirs shall hold their lands and throne and we will be responsible for your and their safety. All we ask is faithfulness to us, as the Paramount Power." Has not the last twenty years seen us adhere to our words ? Yes, it has. For the same period we have said to the nations and tribes over the Frontier, we wish to be friends. Do not interfere with us and be content we shall not molest you. We advise you to open up your county to our trade ; we shall both of us mutually profit by it. Can any one name a case where we have departed from this, our word ? No, I think not. On the contrary, we have been constantly taunted with bearing two much from our Frontier independencies. Then, are we to throw this wise and powerful policy to the winds, simply because many think that our prestige is suffering from long continued inaction ? Are we to give up a policy, which at all events has been a steadfast and honourable one, because the borders of Russia and England are approaching one another in Asia ? Has a wealthy nation generally anything to fear from a poor one in the long run ?

But let us suppose ourselves in Afghanistan. We know from experience that whenever we defeated the Afghans, their leaders would flee the country. Shere Ali might probably accept his fate, but what would become of Yacoob Khan and Abdoola Jan ? Would they be content to accept a pension from the English Government and go and live quietly for the remainder of their lives in the South of India ? No, no. We should but drive them into the hands of the very people against whose advance we have pushed forward our frontiers. Whilst these claimants to the throne were alive, would the Afghans ever settle down into decent members of society ? I fear not. All our time would be passed in suppressing outbreaks. We are tolerably successful at that, but the Afghans are of a temperament which would not brook our civilizing rule. We should only be throwing a more dangerous power into the hands of Russia. All these adventurers with Abdool Rahman, who is now living under Russian protection in Bokhara or Samarcund, as well, would fly to the Muscovite standard, and we should then have Central Asia backed by Russia against us. Russia would say to Persia, look at Afghanistan, unless you help your fate is doomed. And so with other countries. Let us reverse the picture. Afghanistan, left alone, will never be capable of united action. As formerly, so it would be again, as soon as the army marched, a fresh adventurer would start up at home. We may say Shere Ali would not leave his capital, but who would he send with his grand army. If Yacoob Khan, there is every probability that he would turn on his own father. The temptation would be great. He who holds the army holds Afghanistan. Yacoob is a great favourite and he cannot have forgotten his long imprisonment, and that Abdoola has been chosen heir. Suppose, again, the latter was put at the head of the army, we should have Abdool Rahman starting up again and intriguing with Yacoob, unless the latter was put out of the way which it is very probably he would be. Abdool Rahman was Ameer of Afghanistan only a little more than ten years ago, but was deposed. He is a nephew of Shere Ali. There are numerous other aspirants, but I think I have said enough to show that there is not likely to be any united aggressive action on the part of the Afghans. She is as much a standing menace to Russia as she is to us, the only difference being that she knows Russia will not spare her when it comes to her turn, and that—unless of course we reverse our past policy—her integrity is perfectly safe in our hands. Let her remain a menace if such a term can possibly be applied to her position as regards England, or rather the English in India. We cannot see the ideal picture of the Afghans submitting to a Russian occupation of their country, however friendly it might be. Some go still further and raise up an ideal picture of a Russian army entering Afghanistan to help them to the conquest of India. This can be looked on as nothing but the unhealthy dream of a Russophobist. India is covered with a network of railways, (6,500 miles, guaranteed and State) by which twenty thousand men could be placed on any part of our Frontier—except between Mooltan and Hyderabad, Sind, and there even it would only take a few days longer as the railway is being pushed on very fast, and will, it is said, be completed in eighteen months—within ten days. Russia has not a single line of railway nearer than Orenburg about 2,000 miles away to the north, or than Tiflis the other side of the Caspian, and would have to bring her troops from European Russia, as she could not, as I said before, spare a single man from her Central Asian provinces for anything like a grand attack in any direction. For a territory covering a surface of two or three millions square miles Russia has, I believe, 35,000 troops. In India, which contains 1,280,000 square miles, we have upwards of 180,000 troops, nearly fifty thousand of which are British. Do not these facts speak for themselves ? Does it not show us as plainly, as any facts can show us, that the theory of pushing forward our Frontier simply to check the advance of Russia is based on a mistaken view of the real state of affairs ? Certainly, if we can throw our mind's eye forward a century and see Russia a wealthy nation, and the Central Asian provinces in the highly populated and cultivated condition they were in over a thousand years ago and held by an enormously powerful Russian army ; if we can anticipate that the Afghans have settled down into peaceable traders and agriculturalists under our beneficient rule, then we might say that you adduce strong arguments in favour of the occupation of Afghanistan. But not only our eye refuses to see this picture and presents us with a sight of ruined Russia, a state of anarchy in her Asiatic Empire and the Afghans constantly giving us trouble ; but, we have still other such arguments, as a reversal of our policy of non-aggression and non-annexation and its results, and also the question as to where we to are stop—if we once again renew—in hand to meet the advocates for the occupation of the country. From the moment I heard of our movement, if it could be called by such a name, towards and into Khelat, I felt we had made a mistake. I wrote privately—"We shall be misinterpreted. All our Frontier nations will say England has simply been holding back for so long to gather strength, and this is but a political move previous to entering and annexing that country." That we have been so interpreted is plainly shown, if your Cabul telegrams be true, by the latest news of the assembling of the army by Shere Ali for a move in the direction of Khelat. It was a false move. The nations over our Frontier will say, "Where is this to stop ?" Let us echo the question. But I must hurry on. I think I have shown that our occupation of Afghanistan simply with a view to checking Russia's advance would be a very doubtful advantage to us when we consider the consequences of a reversal of our so long continued wise policy of non-annexation. Whether, if even the Afghans asked us to occupy their country, we should strengthen our Frontier is a purely military question, which, as it is so improbable, I will not attempt to discuss in this letter.

We have now to deal with the second party who advocate a temporary occupation of Afghanistan for the purpose of opening up our trade with that country and humbling a troublesome neighbour. No doubt if we occupied the country at all we should humble the proud Afghans very much, but we fear the effects would be as temporary as the occupation ; in fact, would last just as long and no longer. But I hardly think we can anticipate that they would be greater friends with us and trade with us more freely after we had left their country, because we had humbled them, than they are now when we leave them entirely alone. We think, on the contrary, we should have every reason to expect them to be far more inveterate enemies.

A temporary occupation of Afghanistan could only be justified by the Afghans first making an aggressive movement, necessitating our driving them back into their own country. As for trade increasing with India, it would probably almost entirely cease as we should drive the Afghans into the hands of the Russians and give a stimulant to their northern trade which it sadly wants at present.

We may, therefore, pass on to consider the subject of trade as held by the few advocates for a permanent occupation of Afghanistan on its account alone.

Now, amongst these few I think I am right in classing your Frontier Correspondent, and I shall have a few words to say as to what appears to be an erroneous impression which he is creating. I will attempt to be as brief as possible regarding statistics.

In 1864, the trade (see Forsyth's Statistics) with Afghanistan, Jummoo, Cashmere, Ladak, and Yarkund amounted to over a little more than a million sterling. In '74, ten years afterwards, this trade had nearly doubled. There are no statistics which I can quote before or since. Of this trade only one half was with Afghanistan. This trade has, however, doubled itself during these ten years. We may say that the great reason for very large increase is that before that time, and even up to '67 to '68, Afghanistan, from the time of Dost Mahomed, had been in a state of anarchy. From the time Shere Ali was firmly seated trade began to prosper, and we may say that it was the firm and conciliatory policy of Lord Mayo, which told Shere Ali that he had nothing to fear but everything to gain from the English, which produced this satisfactory commercial result. It seems a pity that your correspondent did not dwell on this. We must also remember that it is only lately that the trade has been falling off again. Caravans have not been able to enter the country ; others have been plundered, and why ? Why have the passes been closed for long periods together ? Because there is once again beginning to spring up a feeling of uncertainty over the border. And yet you would have us break up this uncertainty by making an onward move and occupying Afghanistan. Would trade be likely to prosper under such circumstances ? We might crush the Afghans, but afterwards would they be in a better position financially to trade with us ? I have given the strongest argument I know of against this supposition, in that it was during the time of its greatest rest that the country doubled its export and import trade with India. That we could do is that rest by occupying it, seems very doubtful until every vestige of the present heir-and claimants to the Cabul throne were destroyed or removed. But your correspondent goes on to dwell very much on a subject which I certainly should not have thought of noticing myself if I had not read his letter. That we have the fear that the Russians can spoil our trade in India, I thought was too well known to require to be brought into this discussion, but as he considers it a powerful argument, I must say a few words regarding it. Your correspondent is evidently surprised at meeting with Russian goods at Peshawur. He says a Cabulee brought him at Peshawur several sets of fancy tea cups, &c., or services, all which bore the Russian mark and came from Moscow through Central Asia, and he proceeds to show that the Russians have forced their trade over the frontiers of India, &c. Now, I hardly think that fancy goods—curiosities in fact—can be any great evidence of trade.—I mean as a national matter. If an Englishman travelling in Russian territory was able to buy a whole dinner service of English manufacture in Samarkand, or Tashkend, or even Kazala, and were to write a book on his return home, and declare that British trade was pushing it way into Central Asia, and have no other evidence besides his dinner service in support of his statement, I think we should hardly be inclined to agree with him. It would be str

longer, unless for very strong financial reasons. There are many new houses being built both on the Parell road and in the neighbourhood of the Fats, and it is just as necessary that the road should be made good from Parell to Chinchpoogly station, as it is that there should be a good road from the same station on to the D'Lisle road—perhaps more so."

CRICKET.—A cricket match played during the past week was noticeable on account of some of the best Parsee players being engaged on both sides, Patel, Kapadia, Dantra, and Dharwar being on the side of the Elphinstone, and Belai, Pestonjee Master, and Bomonjee playing on the side of the Girgaum Club. Sir Phiup Wodehouse was kind enough to make in his lively speech at the Byculla Club a favourable mention of the Parsee cricketers, and such players as Dharwar, Kapadia, and Patel deserve, to some extent, the compliment paid them by the noble Englishman who left our shores on Monday evening, and they can make at least a fair stand against the Gymkhana people. But the Parsees are very much wanting in moral discipline, because on the day of this match the party about to lose the game retired from the field and from the contest, not being able to comprehend that although defeat is disagreeable, a retreat from the cricket ground is by no means fair, and is contrary to the spirit and temper of English cricketers whom Parsees ought to take as models for imitation. The Elphinstone in the first innings gave Girgaum a score of 67, while their own score was 99. In the second innings, the Girgaum men made 68, leaving 36 for the Elphinstone to make in order to win, 23 of which were made without the loss of a single wicket by Kapadia and Dharwar.

PARSEES AS SHIPOWNERS—Parsees as shipowners and navigators was a notable fact in Bombay during the first half of this century. Eighty years ago there were twenty-one ships owned by Parsees, which traded between this port and England, China, and the Coast; and as several Parsee families still bear the surname of "Captain," it is to be presumed that their ancestors were commanders of sailing vessels. The Parsees are noted for their commercial and general enterprise, and have of late years entered the professions, which may account partly for their withdrawing from a maritime life. Probably it is also owing to the introduction of steam in the science of navigation that they have turned their backs upon old father Neptune. There is a list of ships, and the names of their Parsee owners, which is recorded for the year 1793 :—

Anne	Pestonjee Bomonjee Wadia.
Bengal Salamatee	Manecksee Pestonjee Spicier.
Bombay	Nusserwanjee Manecksee Wadia.
Courtier	Byramjee Nanabhoy Banajee.
Darius	Rustomjee Dadabhoy Nadurshaw.
Gunjawor	Framjee Nanabhoy Daver.
Herosnow	Pestonjee Bomonjee Wadia.
Hormuzid	Framjee Manecksee Wadia.
Hornby	Heerjee Jeewunjee Readymoney.
King George	Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee.
Lowjee Family	Hormuzjee Bomonjee Wadia.
Milford	Pestonjee Bomonjee Wadia.
Purshotum	Dorabjee Rustomjee Patel.
Ramsay	Cursetjee Manecksee Shroff.
Royal Charlotte	Heerjee Jeewunjee Readymoney.
Shahs Ardaseer	Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee.
Shahs Byram	Cowasjee Cowasjee Nardiwalla.
Shahs Jehangeer	Cowasjee Rustomjee Patel.
Shahs Munocher	Sorabjee Muncherjee Readymoney.
Surat Castle	Pestonjee Bomonjee Wadia.
View Fort	Burjorjee Doratjee Dadyburjorna.

It will be thus seen that the old and respected Wadia family had amongst its members seven vessels, and the Readymoneys three. In these days, when the want of suitable employment is much felt by the Parsees, it is surprising that they do not turn to the old ways, and go down to the deep, to find their living.

MUNICIPAL POLICE COURT PROSECUTIONS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before proceeding to dispose of the list of Municipal cases brought by the Superintendent of the Building Department, the Magistrate, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, made the following remarks :—"For the guidance of the officers of the Municipality, I wish to make a few observations before proceeding to dispose of the list of cases now placed before me. In this list I find that a great many cases are withdrawn, as the parties summoned have complied with the requisitions of the Municipal Commissioner, since they have been served with summonses. Many of these parties have been served with second, and some with third and fourth summonses. As they have not put in an appearance, they have rendered themselves liable to a fine for contempt of Court, as well as to a fine for a breach of the Municipal Act. I think that this system of withdrawing cases, without the parties summoned appearing in the Court, is highly objectionable. In their resolution on the annual police returns for the past year, Government have remarked in connection with the withdrawal of Municipal cases, that they cannot consider this mode of using the Magistrate's Courts satisfactory ; and that a person who will not accede to a legal requisition made up to him by a Municipal officer until he is summoned to appear before a magistrate is already guilty of an ommission which the legislature intended should be punished. I, therefore, wish it to be distinctly understood by the Municipal officers who are deputed by the Commissioner to initiate proceedings against persons failing to comply with the Commissioner's requisitions under the Act, that in every case in which a summons has been issued by this Court, the party summoned must appear here, although after he is served with the summons, he may have complied with the Municipal Commissioner's requisition. It will then be for the magistrate to decide, after hearing the statement of the Municipal inspectors, whether he will inflict a fine on the accused, or discharge him with a warning. But under no circumstances whatever are the Municipal officers to tell parties who have been summoned, and who subsequently have complied with the Commissioner's requisition that the charge against them have been withdrawn, and that, therefore, they need not appear before the Magistrate."

WAR MAP.—We have received with the *Bombay Gazette* of the 23d instant a lithographed Map of Turkey in Europe and Bessarabia, prepared from the latest and most authentic sources. The Map is on a full sized one and coloured, and contains all the places given in Keith Johnston's Royal Atlas. It is intended as a guide to the operations of the approaching campaign. —*Sind Gazette*, April 20.

REV. FATHER RIVINGTON.—The Rev. Father Rivington, at a recent meeting of the Bombay Church Union, gave a most interesting account of his recent Missionary tour in Tinnevelly. He described in his usual eloquent style the different villages he had visited, the friendly reception he had met with at the hands of the inhabitants, and the encouraging condition of the Mission-field, and enlivened his narrative by relating anecdotes of his experiences and adventures. The Rev. Father Page spoke in feeling terms of the approaching departure to England of Dr. Codrington, for three years Secretary of the Bombay Church Union, as well as of the Royal Asiatic Society,—one who had done good service in Bombay alike as a Churchman and a citizen, and had ever been ready to co-operate in all good works. The Rev. Father alluded with grateful feelings to many acts of personal kindness received from him, and in the name of the Union and of all friends present thanked him warmly for the support he had always accorded to the Church and to the various organizations connected with the Church in this country, and concluded by wishing him a hearty God-speed.—*Bombay Church Chronicle, May* 1.

EASTER COMMUNIONS IN BOMBAY.—Some of the fruit of the work done in the Cathedral during Lent appeared in the great increase of the communicants on Easter Day : the number was 130, which is double the ordinary number at Easter : and another cheering feature is that a large proportion of these were people living near the Cathedral, who seem of late to have looked on the Cathedral more as their parish church than they have hitherto done.—*Id*

A GUIDE TO THE HIMALAYAS.

A HANDY and well got up little book, intended for travellers and excursionists in the Himalaya mountains, has just been issued by Messrs. Wyman and Co., Calcutta. The preface states "that scattered Guides to the Hill Sanitaria exist, but to most travellers they are unknown. The object of the present work is to bring them into a focus, at a cheap price and in portable form." The full title of the book is as follows, "Twenty-four Excursions and Routes in the Himalay, Mountains and of Bengal, N. W. P., and the Punjabs with which are incorporated some useful hints for travellers in those regions."

MUNICIPAL APPEAL.

HAJEE ISMAIL CASSUM, APPELLANT, *vs.* MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, RESPONDENT.

JUDGMENT was delivered yesterday at the Fort Police Court, by Mr. W. Webb, in the above appeal. The appeal was made under section 289 of the Bombay Municipal Act, by Hajee Ismail Cassum, from a decision of the Town Council as to the rate of compensation for 7½ square yards of land, taken by the Municipality for road improvements, the same being the property of the appellant. From the evidence of the appellant and the witnesses called on his behalf, and in the absence of any evidence whatever on the part of the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Webb came to the conclusion that the appellant is entitled to more than the amount of compensation awarded under the resolution of the Town Council—that is to say, Rs. 20 per square yard ; and it further seemed to him that the rate at least at which the appellant purchased the property should be given him. He was, therefore, awarded Rs. 545-7-6, being at the rate of Rs. 72-11-8 per square yard for the 7½ square yards taken up by the Municipality. As the appellant had been put to some expense in this matter, he was awarded Rs. 30 as his costs of this appeal.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1876.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1877.

RESOLUTION.

THERE has been an increase in 1876 of over a thousand in the number of suits instituted, and over a lakh of rupees in the amount litigated, but, as explained by Mr. O'Leary, this increase is due to an attempt made to clear the files of a number of suits in which summonses were repeatedly granted but never served. Such suits were struck off for want of service, and the plaintiffs allowed to file fresh suits without additional fees. Contrary to expectation fresh suits were filed in most of the cases, so the result was merely the apparent increase of litigation noticed above. The year 1876 may be taken therefore as showing no general increase or decrease in litigation in the Bombay Court of Small Causes. What little change there may have been is probably in the direction of increase as the value of stamps filed is slightly greater than it was in 1875.

But there has been considerable increase and decrease in suits of particular kinds. This however does not require any long consideration as the increase and decrease of this year is the counterpart of the decrease and increase in 1875. So that no permanent or sustained cause of rise or fall in any particular class of litigation is indicated. In the Resolution passed upon the report for 1875 it was noticed that there was a diminution in the number of suits "For money lent," "For goods sold," "For use and occupation" and "For wages"—these are precisely the items under which this year the chief increase (after allowing for the apparent increase of something over three per cent.) is found. So also the principale decrease this year is in suits on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange and suits under the heading "Other Actions of Contract," the items which furnished the increase in 1875.

The number of suits under the extended jurisdiction has again risen, though the increase in the preceding year was supposed to be abnormal. The number of suits under Rs. 10 which fell in 1874 and 1875 but had been gradually rising in the five years preceding is now again rising.

The number of distress warrants issued is greater by 85 than in 1875, but the amount of rent claimed is not greater in proportion. The number of warrants is still less than in 1874.

The net amount credited to Government is slightly larger than it was in 1874, and the expenditure, as reported, is less by Rs. 8,733 than that of the previous year. But it is not understood why the furlough allowance of the Second Judge is not debited to this account. This would reduce the decrease in expenditure to Rs. 733.

The number of appearances of parties by barristers, attorneys or pleaders continues to rise. The COURT was open 252 days during the year.

The number of cases disposed of during the year (omitting 6,057 decided *ex parte*) was 29,872. Deducting from this the increment of cases struck off referred to in the first paragraph of this Resolution, there is still left an increase of 379 in the number of cases disposed of during the year. Of these cases 61 per cent. were decided in favour of the plaintiff, 7½ per cent. in favour of the defendant, over 4 per cent. were non-suits, over 9 per cent. were struck off and over 22 per cent. were compromised. Comparing these results with those of the previous year the only point to be noticed (besides the already explained increase of 3 per cent. in the number of cases struck off) is that plaintiffs have been slightly less successful than in 1875.

Omitting cases decided *ex parte*, struck off or compromised, the number decided during the year was 20,297. Of these 17,274 were disposed of on the day the summons was returnable, and only 2,593 (against 3,087 in the previous year) were adjourned. The duration of the adjourned cases too was shorter than in the previous year, as though the average duration of such cases before the First and Second Judges was slightly longer, before the Third and Fourth Judges respectively it was reduced from 26 to 18 days and 27 to 11 days. This part of the report therefore is very satisfactory, but Mr. O'Leary has omitted to make any mention of the conduct and efficiency of the bailiffs as requested in the Resolution on his last report.

Comparing the number of cases tried by each of the Judges with the number of new trials ordered, it appears that of cases tried by the First Judge in 5·6 in a thousand cases tried new trials were ordered, of cases tried by the Second Judge 4·8 per thousand, of those by the Third Judge 2·3 per thousand and those by the Fourth Judge 3·9 per thousand.

A MANIFESTO BY THE "ANGLO-INDIANS."

A PAPER to be called the "Anglo-Indian Nation and Uncovenanted Service Advocate," is to be launched in Madras on the 2nd of June, and is to be issued thrice a week. The prospectus is so unique of its kind, and is so bold in sketching the campaign it is about to enter upon, besides forecasting the future conditions of service under Government, that we give it in full. It will be observed, that the designation of "Anglo-Indian" as used in this circular, applies only to such who have been born of European parents and trained in India :—

The paper will have two distinct objects in view. It will, in one instance, advocate the cause of the Anglo-Indian community, a community which at last sees the necessity for association, which must be taught to bind itself together, a community which must stand shoulder to shoulder, with all its manhood, or perish under the overwhelming forces working against it, in this the land of its birth or adoption.

At present this community is practically unrepresented. Existing journalism notices it at intervals, but perhaps as often, from inadequate knowledge, misinterprets it ; and it is left to some solitary individual to lift up his voice in its defence. Such a state of things ought not to be. The community is numbered by hundreds of thousands, it is spread all over India, it has valuable rights conferred by Parliament which are being ignored, it produces good and great men who are forced into obscurity, it is receiving, almost daily, an accession of names identified with the most honoured civilian and military administrators of the country ; and yet it has no special organ to speak out in its behalf. It lives under a Government the grandest traditions of which, at the fountain-head, are based upon pure sentiment, and yet it is not represented.

The "Anglo-Indian Nation" will try, thoroughly and boldly to fill the vacant place. It will seek to constitute itself the mouth-piece of the Anglo-Indian Associations forming throughout the country, and to be the channel for the interchange of ideas between the several Presidencies. It will chronicle the careers of distinguished men of the community, past and present, such men as De Morgan, Skinner, D'Espremenil, George Thomas, Claude Martine, Kidd, Kirkpatrick, Rickets, Doveton, Kavanagh, Hieringberry Kellner and Carstairs, and thus stimulate others to an honourable ambition. It will set itself to the great task of erecting into a living nation, one of the great nationalities of India, all those who are Anglo-Indians by domicile, property, birth or descent. It will show how that they are indeed progressing towards such a consummation. It will teach all true Eurasians to preserve their Indian nationality and identify themselves with their forefathers ; and in accomplishing its task it will prove its right to the name it has adopted, that of the "Anglo-Indian Nation."

The other object of the paper will be to represent and promote the interests of the Indian Uncovenanted Service at large. Not the interests of any one section but of European, Anglo-Indian, Hindu, and Mahomedan Uncovenanted Servants alike. So long as India consists of an agglomeration of nationalities, each nationality has a clear right to share in the benefits of the service of Government, and such rights the "Advocate" will proclaim with the utmost impartiality, and it is hoped with considerable force. It is seldom considered how vast a share the Uncovenanted Service has in the administration of the country ; how real its position is, it being the host by whose courage and endurance the administrative battle is won. It needs discipline, it needs to have its constitution improved and indeed recast, and the "Advocate" will strive to the utmost to bring about these desirable results. The Uncovenanted Servants of the present day, to a very great extent, are not a collection of meagrely educated persons held to be fitted for nothing but hewing wood, and drawing water, they are often the cream of the English and the Indian Universities, they bear honourable names, and they are actuated by sentiments as lofty as those which distinguish the representatives of the other services. It is something monstrous, therefore, that this body, the personnel of which has improved in so marked a manner, should be subject to the same vexatious and stifling conditions which were perhaps applicable to it years ago, and that it should not possess a suitable platform from which it can make itself heard. There is no doubt that a landmark in the life of the service has been planted and the change which has set in will perhaps terminate in the fact of but a *single* service for the country. Until that result is accomplished, until the service is divided off, as it should be, into class and class, or grade and grade, the struggle must be maintained ; and then the present Civil and Military Services must join in in wresting from Parliament the privilege that the administration of the country shall descend from fathers to son : from Indians to Indians : in other words that competition in Europe, if the system is maintained, shall be restricted to the children of those to whom the country is home, or of those who have expended the best part if not the whole of their lives in Indian work, official and non-official.

For the rest the "Anglo-Indian Nation and Uncovenanted Service Advocate" appeals to every Anglo-Indian throughout the country, to Covenanted and Commissioned officers who desire or who are even constrained to adopt an Indian career for their sons, and to each individual member of the Uncovenanted Service who has a desire to see the body to which he belongs improved—to come forward with the necessary support. The paper has a great aim and it is only reasonable that it should have a commensurate degree of encouragement.

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

THE *Bombay Church Chronicle* for May has reached us. It contains a carefully prepared account of the principal Ecclesiastical news for the past month ; a pastoral letter of the Bishop of Bombay to his clergy on the recent consecration of Bishops Caldwell and Sargent ; a letter from Bishop Myline to the secretary of the Church Missionary Society on the Colombo Church *imbroglio* ; and an article on the Rev. Philip Anderson's views of disestablishment.

From a perusal of the two letters, it is evident that the status and rule of prelacy in India is experiencing a strain which occasions the gravest anxieties, and extorts from the Bishop the not uncommon aspiration for relief —"Trusting that out of all which at present looks so dark there may yet in God's good time be brought a blessing," &c. The pith and point of his letter to the Missionary Society is comprised in the following extract :—

"I hold that through her Bishops the Church claims a voice, and ought ever to have claimed a paramount voice, in all that is done by her children combined in voluntary associations for the spread of the Gospel, I hold also that that claim must be exercised only with a tender regard for any rights which she has allowed to become prescriptive, though they were not at first acquired by her express and deliberate permission. I must therefore express to you, and ask you to communicate in full to your Committee, my most earnest hope that nothing may occur in consequence of the Colombo difficulty, which might imperil the relations of the Society with the Bishops of other Dioceses. The crisis has, in my opinion, become so serious, that any rash practical assertion of claims on one side, or any formal repudiation on the other, might become the cause of widespread complication and difficulties, of which it is impossible to see the end. Of difficulties arising here between myself and the clergy of the Society, I do not feel in the least apprehensive. What I dread is, that some utterance may be elicited from the Home Society as to the rights of the Clergy as against the Bishops, which might make me feel that to issue fresh licences to clergymen, who were sent out on that understanding, would be impossible. * * * I am sure all of your Committee to whom I am personally known will believe me when I say that it has been deeply painful to have to write on such a subject at all. But I owe it to my Brother of Colombo to say how entirely I endorse his *principles*."

The Committee in their reply are plainly unmoved by the Bishop's pleading, and he is given to understand that they will not concede the authority over their missionaries that the Bishop claims. Their firmness and determination to resist the Bishop on this point is clear and unmistakable, and it is intimated that the responsibility of the present difficulties lies with the Bishop of Colombo and those who are supporting or sympathising with him. The Committee reply,

"The Committee trust that you will recognise the force and reasonableness of the observations which they desire to submit to yourself and the Bishop of Colombo, and although they cannot conceal from themselves the fact, that there is to be found a very considerable divergence between your views and theirs on the extent of the Episcopal authority recognised by the Church of England, therein in your letter so explicit a statement of your readiness to act with "a tender regard for any right which the Church has allowed," as you express it, "to become prescriptive," that they will be glad to hope that nothing will occur to disturb those amicable relations, which they would so earnestly desire to cultivate with every Bishop in whose Diocese these Missionaries may be found working. It is unnecessary for me to say what deep and unfeigned sorrow the Committee have felt at the action of the Bishop of Colombo, involving them, altogether against their will, in a conflict which the exercise of such consideration as the Missionaries of this Society have been wont to receive from Bishops abroad would in all probability have avoided."

The "Pastoral Letter" reveals the fact, that the territorial Bishops were much troubled in spirit as to the status to be assigned to the two missionaries when they had been consecrated as Bishops, and a way out of the difficulty was only found by designating them "Assistant Bishops," by strictly defining the limits within which they were to exercise their episcopal powers, and by securing their consent to act only as the "deputies" of the Bishop of Madras, a stringent oath of obedience to the latter Bishop securing their fealty to him. Bishop Myline states the position thus,

"I must explain the exact footing on which those Assistant Bishops stand towards the Church of England in this country. The Church of England recognises only two positions in which a Bishop can exercise his office. He may be Bishop of a Diocese, within the territorial limits of which he exercises all such powers as are by the Constitution of the Universal Church allotted to him. The limits of the Diocese may be somewhat roughly defined as in the case of the Missionary Bishoprics in Africa : but, if a Bishop has a Diocese assigned to him at all, then, within its boundaries, he is responsible only to the Head of the Church Himself for the way in which he administers the constitutional authority entrusted to him. If a Bishop has no Diocese assigned to him, then he can exercise his office only as the deputy of another Bishop. In this case he has no authority of his own, derived straight from Our Lord, but merely a delegated power to perform such definite acts as the Bishop of the Diocese may, from time to time, call upon him to do as his own deputy. He has no right to confirm a single child, or ordain a single minister, except when specially deputed to do so. He takes an oath of obedience to the Bishop in whose Diocese he works, as stringent as that by which any other clergyman is bound at his ordination. And were he, at any time, to act in the discharge of his Episcopal functions contrary to the wishes of the Diocesan, he would at once cease to be the deputy of that Diocesan, and must cease to act as a Bishop at all. It is on this latter footing that Bishop Caldwell and Bishop Sargent stand. They are the deputies of the Bishop of Madras, to perform such acts and such only as he may require of them. Nor have they any authority or jurisdiction apart from, or independent of him."

We have only to add, that the *Chronicle* has expanded into double its original size, is well compiled and adapted for those whom it is intended to reach, and is a model of excellent printing.

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